

# Fremont Daily Journal.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861.

ISAAC M. KEELER, Editor.

A regiment of Wisconsin troops, armed and equipped, having horses, wagons, camp equipage, &c., ready for active service, passed through Fremont, yesterday, en route for Washington.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season.

Capt. Crowell will leave with his men for Camp Jackson, to-morrow, Wednesday morning on the 6 o'clock train. The Captain has given his whole company an invitation to dine with him at his farm to-day at 12 o'clock.

It is reported that the army worm is committing very destructive ravages in the southern part of Butler county, in this State. It is destroying the wheat, barley and grass.

## Last Night's Despatches.

New York, June 10.—The Post's despatch says the Federal troops at the Relay House continually make arrests and detect contraband goods in transit through that place. The contraband goods which are seized almost daily, consist of percussion caps and military clothing.

(Special to Commercial.)

Washington June 10.—A gentleman arrived from Monassas Junction, heard Rebels say they had 12,000 troops there. He saw Beauregard, and among the prisoners there he found several residents of Washington.

Troops will be dispatched to Frederick, Md., on Thursday, to protect Union men, it being understood there is a plot on foot among secessionists to depose Gov. Hicks on that day, and establish a Provisional Government.

A number of Regiments have orders for Chambersburg. It is now believed troops will be speedily advanced on Harper's Ferry.

Gen. Mansfield received word that the Michigan Regiment was fired at in Baltimore. An army officer has been sent there to investigate the affair.

Gen. Banks takes command at Baltimore to-day.

Col. Stone left this city to-day with troops going in the direction of Leesburg.

Large number cars been sent from Grafton, Va., to Cumberland, to bring federal troops to latter place.

It is said 12,000 troops have left for Harper's Ferry, but this is thought improbable.

It is said Mr. Curtis, M. C., of Iowa, will be appointed Brigadier General, and given command of Iowa troops.

(Special to Tribune.)

10,000 troops will be in Baltimore within 26 hours. That city is in a fermentation, and there are preparations for a vigorous rising. Arms are stored in private houses, and nightly drills have been going on. At the first indication of uprising, the city will be bombarded from Fort McHenry. This is on authority.

Halifax, June 10.—The Arabia arrived from Liverpool this evening. Her news is three days later.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th of May, Lord John Russell intimated that an Englishman had been forced into the militia service at New Orleans, but that the British Consul there had ordered his release. Other similar circumstances had occurred in the Southern States, but they appear to have been unauthorized, and assurances had been received from the Montgomery Government depreciating such acts.

During his speech he also depreciated the exultation with which Sir John R. Macdonald had alluded to the bursting of the bubble of Democracy in America. In common with the great bulk of his countrymen he, Russell, was deeply pained at the civil war which had broken out in the United States, and which arose from the accursed poison of slavery, left there by Eng-

land, and which had clung around them from the first hours of their independence.

The London Times on the American blockade and England's position, argues that now, while there is yet time, the European government should come to an understanding on the subject, and adopt a public law.

Liverpool cotton broker's circular reports sales cotton for week at 67,000 bales.

FRANCE.—American citizens in Paris favorable to the Union met together on the 29th. About 150 attended, one-third being ladies, including the wife of Gen. Scott. Wm. Cowden presided. A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to maintain the Union under any circumstances.

Wm. L. Dayton said, since his arrival in Paris he could detect no unfriendly feeling on the part of France to the United States, and certainly no French citizens would be found among the privateers. He expressed the conviction that the rebellion would be put down.

Cassius M. Clay spoke at some length, he was energetic on the conduct of England. He declared if ever the flag of England became associated with the Black flag of the South, the banner of the United States and the Tricolor of France would be seen against her; for France has not forgotten St. Helena.

Col. Fremont spoke and was received with enthusiasm. He made quite a moderate speech. He regretted this war, but felt confident that it would end in the triumph of truth and justice. He had been called back to America, and lost no time in responding, and he was ready to give his best services to his country.

Rev. Dr. McClintock followed. He did not attach any importance to the muttering of the English Press or the Secretary of War.

The people of England had not yet spoken, and when they did, their voice would not be found on the side of piracy and slavery.

A decree had been issued opening all the seaports of France for imports of cotton yarn of certain numbers.

The Bourse on the 31st of May closed heavy, at 69f and 40f.

Prince Georzykoff Governor of Poland, died at Warsaw on the 30th of May.

New York, June 10.—The steamer Marion arrived from Monroe and Newport News. Reports that she landed Hawkins' Zouaves at the latter place, where the Massachusetts 9th, the Vermont regiment, the Scott Life Guards and German Rifles were encamped.

The Vermonters had thrown up breast-works twelve feet high in four days.

Columbiads have been mounted on the bank of the river.

The Harriet Lane was lying off Newport News. She disabled one of the enemy's guns in the attack on Pic Point. Five sailors were wounded, one severely.

Washington, June 10.—It is ascertained that a portion of the Federal troops have gone to Edward's Ferry, a point about half way to Harper's Ferry and that they will occupy it permanently.

The N.Y. 69th has captured a brother of Jackson, Ellsworth's murderer.

Our troops complain of the discharge of the prisoners of war by the Government, asserting that there is no use of capturing rebels if they are to be immediately released.

Cincinnati June 10.—The 11th regiment Indiana Zouaves, Col. Wallace, reached Cumberland this morning and took possession of the town.

Cairo, Ill, June 10.—Gen. Prentiss yesterday sent two companies, under command of Capt. Joselyn to Mound City to guard that place as it has been threatened by a band of Kentucky rebels.

Col. Schuttner, in command of Bird's Point, to-day broke up a camp of rebels near Norfolk, Missouri. He succeeded in capturing 18 of the rebels who are being examined before General Prentiss.

Hagerstown, June 11.—Friends of Governor Hicks visited Gen. Thomas and asked him to send troops to Frederick. Disloyalty is strong among the members of the Legislature.

The destruction of a dam on the Potomac by rebels has caused great indignation among the people of southern Maryland.

Virginians attempted to destroy dam five, but were resisted by the Home Guard at Williamsport. An engagement is progressing; particulars unknown; fight fifteen miles distant.

Numbers of Virginians are escaping. Every man in Virginia, between 16 and 60, is required to enter service before Thursday next.

The rebels claim to have 15,000 troops at Harper's Ferry; Unionists say only 9,000.

Washington, June 10.—The Secretary of War addressed a letter to the Surgeon General, recommending female nurses for the army.

The President has appointed E. Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Constantinople.

H. P. Blair, of Missouri, has been appointed Minister to Venezuela.

The Administration has resumed relations with Peru, stopped by Buchanan.

A lady, writing to a friend at Washington, who saw the fight at Aquia, says she saw 15 of the killed, and has no doubt 50 more were killed and wounded in the first attack. Great pains is taken to conceal the fact from the friends of the victims. She says 400 troops were in the batteries, and that the loss at the last attack must have been large.

Hon. John Cochran is authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment for three years, and to command it with rank of Colonel.

The postmaster of Nashville has resigned and refused to obey the United States laws. The office is discontinued, and all postmasters ordered to send mail addressed there to dead letter office.

Gen. Banks commands department of Annapolis.

Number of letters received from seceded States have the additional stamps required by Rensan. Postmaster General Blair requires persons receiving letters from seceded States to pay postage as Government has not received pay, the stamps on them having been stolen by secessionists.

Troops leaving took twelve days rations, camp equipage and outrenching tools.

Ohio regiment expected to follow Col. Stone's column.

Fortifications on Arlington Heights are now very formidable.

## Alarming Condition of Queen Victoria.

It has often been hinted that Queen Victoria inherited from her grandfather, George III, a predisposition to insanity. Her present condition is truly deplorable. The London correspondent of the Leeds Intelligencer, alluding to the betrothal of the Princess Alice to the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, says:

The marriage has been hurried on, I believe, and will take place a great deal sooner than was first intended. Her Majesty's very delicate state of health is the cause for this. It is believed to be a matter of the very first importance that something should be done to rouse her from the unnatural melancholy into which she has fallen since the death of her mother. Apropos to this a curious statement was made to me in the beginning of the week, namely, that her Majesty's state of health was used as an argument against turning out the Government into the lobbies of the House of Commons for a few days before the great division. It was said that if all the anxiety and worry incidental to a change of Ministry were thrown upon the Queen at the present moment, the consequences might be too serious even to speak of. There was really a good deal of force in the argument, and it had weight, I understand, with some two or three men, who consequently abstained from voting.